Business Notices.

HATS.—The new style goes like wild-fire, and WAR-

HATS AS ARE HATS—Manufactured and sold by RAF-FFRY & LEACK this fall, cannot be surpossed in syle or darshilly, and are sold numb lower than the Broadway prices. Gall and get one of those inimitable Hats, and have your thousan inserted in i-will yet axis always. No. 37 Chaileam, opposite Chambers, and cor-

ING UROWNED WITH SUCCESS .- In this FAR 17. Indeed, to be a second of the second

SILKS! SILKS!:—The most magnificent Brocalc-Plaid, and Phin Silks ever offered in the New-York market, may be found at HITCHOOCK & LEADHLAYER'S, No. 367 Broadway, corner Leonardet, Ladies who have seen them promounce them the rechest and most elegant they have ever seen. If & L. have also a splendid stock of every other kind of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, as splendid french Broche and Cashmare Long and Square Shawis, Franca Me-riano, Parisian Flaids, rich French Delaines and Cashmeres, &c. &c. Avoiding high rents and extravagant expenses,

KID GLOVES AT FIFTY CENTS A PAIR AND BEST DALITY—BITCHCOK & LEEDBATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of second-et., have just purchased at account in hundred dozen indices est kid gives, of all colors and sizes, which they are combied to relife to occur a pair, the same quality that a soil everywhere case at 75 feet with the proposed by morning, Barvanaux, Sept. 17, 1633.

MILLINERY .- Mrs. Marcy having removed her Mil-hory up eatre will open a large and rich assetment of Fall Bonnets. linery up-sairs will open a large and rich assettment of Fall Bornets.

to which she would most respectfully invite her extonners and others wishing to purchase to call and chamins, on TUKSDAY, Sept. 27.

Mys. Mage. V. No. 216 Bowery, up-stairs, over L. Mancr's DryGoods Emperhan.

UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.-Those who prefer the very best goods, at the lowest prices for which they can be purchased in this country, should buy direct from the Importer and Manufacturer.

No. 501 Broadway

celte Metro UNDER-GARMENTS AND HOSTERY WHOLESALE AND Retail.—All are interested in purchasing at an establianment of ing an extensive and carefully-selected stock and where the gate the very lest in the market, and sold at the lowest prices are the inducements offered to a discerning public at the flowery Under-Germent Establishment of No. 100 Bowers, Importer and Manufacture No. 100 Bowers, Importer and Manufacture

WINTER UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.-The Me-

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALES-ROOMS! Tremendous Rargains in Corpetal
At Hisan Andlason's
No. 50 Bowery!
Immesse Assortment
Annibator, Turkey, Persial
-elvet, Mosale and Brussols!
Three Ply and Ingrain Carpeta!
Mosale Rugs and Table Covers!
Gold Window Shades!
Floor Oil Clothe I to & yards wide!
W. 4. T. Levens

-W. & T. LEWIS, No. 452 Pearl-st., have received their Fall Styles of newest designs of Veivet and Tapestry 3 ply and lugrain Carpets of the most calc brated English makers. Their Stock is complete, and the prices of heat Velvet from 12 to 16, Tapestry 9, best do. 11) per yard. Oil Clothe and all other goods equally lew, 20 per cent. loss than any house that does not import their

CHEAP CARPETING .- J. M. GILLESPIE, No. 111 Bowery is now prepared to show his usual variety of Carpeting, Oil lieths, Dreagasts, Rups, Mats, Wincow Shades, &c., &c. There is no take in the city where greater indocuments to purchasers are effected. Our motto is quick sales and small profits. RICH CARPETING.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 448

Pearlati, are now prepared to exhibit their Fall Styles, comprising a sompiete and desirable assortinent of rich Velvet, Tapestry, Srausels, Discoppy and Intrain Carpetings. Also, a choice stock of English and American foll Cisthe from 2 to 24 feet wide, and all other goods pertaining to the Custo from 2 to 24 feet wide, and all other goods pertaining to the crack, all of which they are offering at prices that CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379

CARFETINUS.—I at the state of t

MELODEONS .- S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated

The great sale of Maspeth Lots will take place The great sate of the Maspeth Lots with task place. This forescence, at 10 cides, at the Maspeth Hotel, only 2 mile from Williamsburgh Ferrics. These Lots, 400 in number, are an quesionally the most important in the market, being mearer to the dity than any that have been offered for some time, and it is not like by any will be for a long time to come, that will present such rare advantages. The disastion is of surpassing beauty, embracing views of New-York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh. The Crock affects excellent tashing, and being mavigable to within a few hundred yards of this property, building materials of all descriptions, of which these is large stock always kept, can be had at prices a little lower that those of New-York.

those of New York.

Let all who desire to purchase Village or Villa Lots, and there is an
excellent choice for cibler, so out early this day and hey, for they
have but to rise the hexalifed location of these Lots, and the handsome residence all strong, to become satisfied that that is the location for tisses per cutarity who have to be daily or frequently in the

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishta, Clinton Hall, No. 181 Nassan-st., New-York.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—An extensive assortment at
rat bagains—neetly equal to new are to be foundatthe wareroums
(HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Breadway, the great piano and music
cabillalment.

LYON's celebrated

sell Broadway.—Is just received, a splenoid assortment of new and beautiful justerns of Tortoise shell Combs, which will be sold very cheap; she every other variety of Combs and Toilet articles. Trav-elling Cures. Bags, Baskets, Reticules, &c., at Rogens's, No. 449

Breitstelle, &c., would do well to eall at M. William's old established wavercomes, No. 130 Chathan-st, corner of Mulberry-st, where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line everoffered to the public

13 One Thousand Dollars Reward will be paid by the subscriber, upon competent evidence being produced that the produced that the produced parently have ever ful greenving their consensations from five or burgians. Safet of all silver and the Depot No. 192 Pearlat, one door below Maiden-in by Robbert M. Patrick, Madufacturer.

SEWING MUCHINES.-SINGER'S Sewing Machines, whose character for perfect work in every branch of the Sewing is established to the entire satisfaction of the public, are at all in exhibited and sold at our Principal Office, No. 32 Broadway, No. York. Branch Offices.—No. 37 South 4thet, Philadelphia, No. Washington at, Beston; No. 159 Baltimore et., Baltimore; No. Elm 4t. Cinciunsti.

SEWING MACHINES.-All persons making, selling rusing Sowit. Machines having a meedle or needles with ni-generat the point, are hereby cantioned against infringing my Ori-nal Yatent, granied Sept. 10 196, as all infringers will be held spoundable according to law. The following persons are licensed to anufacture and sell Sowing Machines, under my said Patent, via-gents. Wheeler, Wilson & Co. and Grover Baker & Co. of New-OX, Nichols & Billes and J. A. Lerow, of Boston; and A. B. Howe, Elitas Howe, Jr., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 300 Broader ... iew-York, and No. 33 Hanover st., Boston.

SEWING MACHINES-CARD TO THE PUBLIC -- I per-

exhibited, both in New York and Ballitmore more than 10 years before Blowe's patrul was granted.

By haw no other years that myself could, or can, have a valid parent upon the continuous manifest and shuttle, or any combination of them. The foreign of these facts is shouldent and conclusive. I have taken measures, asked as adverse elementationers would permit, to enforce my rights by applying for a patent for my original invention. I am by law childred to it, and in due comme no doubt will get it. In that case, Rowe's Receive will be no protection against my not claims; and I shall then ask, and index upon, a just compensation from all who take no have the most antifactory evidence that even they calling on me, receive the most antifactory evidence that was the first and original inventor of the Sewing Machine.

Walter How, No. 118 Charlesst, N.Y.

DR. POWELL, Oculist, Aurist, &c., receives his

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is removed to No. 233 Broadway, opposite the Park, where he has the best accommedations in the world for the application of the famous Eight Dye, and the sale of als menty invented Wignard Toupees. Nine private rooms all on one floor.

COMMON HAIR DYES LITERALLY MAKE BLOOM-BES OF THEIR VICTIMS—They SEITHER THE BLOOM-BEWERF of them. CRISTADORO'S KNOCKINGS HAIR DAY IS FRANCISCO HAIR THE PROPERTY TO A SIZE LCC under any penalty to change red, sandy or white hair to a size brown or black, within ten minutes. Sold and applied at CRISTADO-RO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED, WITHOUT THE AID OF CALOMEL ASSENCE OR QUININE, by "DESELER'S ANTI-PERIODIC FILLE" C.V. CLICKEYER & Co. No. 51 Barelay et. and South & Paul. Ro. 60 Courtlandt at. Wholeash Agents: and sold a treat by Can H. RING, and by E. Outon. See advertisement on third page of this

The decayed vegetable matter in the Croton Water is a traiting source of Fever and Ague "-Valentina Morr, N.D. The only effected lastruchest for removing these imperities a the Pous Glass Filter, sold at No. 318 Boosdaws. Recommended by all who are it, and used by the U.S. Navy and Army.

If note or mice, or huga, or floor, Roaches or anta destroy your case, Just call on Lyon, and he'd cend An agent all their lives to end. His Powder, polsoniess, and Pull, These posts indubitably kill. Depot for Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills,

Will be Come !" Little Katy's Dying Bed. chorse, by Wetmore, in proce and will be T. S. BERRY, Music Publisher, No. 27 Broadway. beautiful song with

Buld heads will soon disappear by the use of targras's Cantrauxrosners. This wonderful preparation acts like churm upon the hulz, cassing it to grow when everything cless had led. One opplication will prevent its failure out. Tryst. Price, Scient a bottle. Sold every where. Principal depts Samma's addley Hair Durssing Salona. No. CB Broadway.

WANTED, TEN FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN.-Those ly need apply who have a good knowledge of the fill Johns dires, and a large acquaintance with layers. Apply 10. Oneses L. Hantownith & Co. Philadelphia. NEW MUSIC-OSCAR COMETTANT .- This b

Composer, who, for depth of fee ling and article still, stands on a level with the greatest composer in the world, has just composed three desightful pieces for the Pinno, entitled Gabrielle. The Great Exhibition Oslop, and invocation a religious mediation. The hast is in the great school of Haydn. Published by Horacce Waters. No. 301 Broadway.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1853.

Fifteenth Word.—GEORGE CHOWN will hereafter car-your payer on the Fifteenth Word route. Persons wishing The within left at their cesidences prompt and early will please had bein names to Mr. G. or send them to us by penny post, or othercribers are requested to pay Mr. Hathaway, the late carrier, are deterday, and Mr. Chown will collect from that time.

Persons wanting The Tribune left at their residences or places business will pieuse leave their addresses at the Publication Office, and to us through the Post-Office. Price 12; cents a week-paya-turathe feet.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authorizated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Paris Agency for The Tribune.

RNEAU, Rue St. Mace, No. 30, is the only Agent in incident processor advertisements and subscriptions for The

London Agency for The Tribune. PROMAS. Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine et., Strand, is authorite antecriptions and advertisements for The Tribune in Le

The Tribune for Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European circulawill be issued THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be ad at the desk. Price Six Cents. The Ningara sails from

Roston To Morrow, at 12 o clock.

The Hard Shell Demonstration last night was well attended and enthusiastic. There was firing of cannon, gleaming of rockets, fancy fiery pieces of patriotic import, &c. &c. The speakers were Daniel S. Dickinsen, George W. Clinton, James T. Brady, Richard Busteed, and George W. Morton. Augustus Schell, of Hard Shell fame, presided. Quite a serious accident happened by the breaking down of the platform, just as Mr. Brady had begun his speech. We give such accounts as our reporters were able to get of the speech-"Accommodations for the Press" at these Park meetings generally amount to the privilege of groping in the dark over a rough board, which is every minute set dancing by the fists of listening or speaking parties, and bearing upon your shoulders half a dozen gaping loafers, who take that mode of resting themselves while they listen to the orators. With such annoyances-and the addition of roaring drums, barking cannons, velling crowds, hissing rockets, and all the noise and confusion of the occasion, to say nothing of breaking down platforms and rolling into the dirt-reporting. always sufficiently difficult, is almost impossible. If the Press should on a few occasions withdraw its representatives, this annoyance would be abated-for nine-tenths of the real value of a political gathering comes from the reports thereof in the next morning's

THE ADAMANTINE RALLY. It is simple justice to the Hards to say that their Ratification last evening was every way ahead of its Soft competitor of Friday evening last. In the first place, there were many more persons in attendance; next there was far more enthusiasm; finally several of the 'big guns' who were advertised did actually appear and speak-Daniel S. Dickinson, Charles O'CONOR, GEORGE W. CLINTON, JAMES T. BRADY and Lieut. Gov. WILLARD, of Ind., among them. The two meetings contrasted would seem to indicate that the rival factions here stand very nearly as they did in white Convention would have broken up in an inextin-1848, save that then the Hards had possession of Tammany Hall, and now they are out and the Softs in. But to match this, the Hards have the great advantage of saying just what they believe, and think, and feel, while most of the Soft leaders and orators are acting a its proceedings, even where their opinions and sympapart wherein the heart is wanting. Nobody be- thies were cold, if not adverse to the aspirations by lieves that John Van Buren, Martin Grover, Sam which it was animated, it would have accomplished a J. Tilden & Co. really approve of the Fugitive Slave Law and its concomitants; on the contrary, all ly did; there is no conflict of judgment or of testimoknow that they hate the whole batch, and would make | ny upon it. It is impossible, in the nature of things, SHELL COMES AT ROGERS'S FANCY BAZAAR, No. a great deal better speeches against them than they for the written record to be equally effective. Neverever will or can in their favor. Hence their oratory lacks fervor and body: it does not electrify and cannot really move. Let it be given out to-morrow that John Van Buren & Co. were to address an oldfashioned Free Soil Meeting in the Park and they would have crowds to hear them, and old-fashioned, hearty, thundering cheers to inspire them: but now, when they utter sentiments directly in conflict with those they formerly upheld, their auditors are in doubt whether to appland or hiss, and by the time they have settled the point to their own satisfaction, the time for cheering has passed. Even the jokes have faded from the lips of the recusant Barnburners, and Yorick's skull grinned never more ghastlily than Prince John's grief respecting the axes that were brought to Syracuse to he ground and not to be used, is the very last sciatillation of wit from the entire faction. On the other hand, "Scripture Dick," whom we used to consider the sorriest of slow jokers, has really brightened up, and is " redolent" of good things-witness the following spar-

kles from his speech last Friday evening at Buffalo: kles from his speech last Friday evening at Buffalo:

* * "The Democratic party now stands where it has even
steed. Let those who pintred themselves upon the opposite [Baffalo]
historia, remain there until they can come back truly reportant.
When that time arrives, the Democratic party will stand with opin
sms for receive the predigals. But they must be content to serve in
the ranks, and to prove the sincerity of their reportance. It is not
usually considered fair or consistent to first one in command as a capmin, as soon as he returns from a party of describion, and the masses
may require that those men about at least got the smell of true-hery
of their garneauts, before they adopt them as leaders. The boostmen
on the Sosquebanna River have a rule that no person shall be alinvest to steer until the has towed for five verse, and this is a
healthy rule, if applied to those politicians who have so recently
becan in open hostility to the party they pretend move to rejon. Their
convenient is suddent enough to excite at least a suspicion of its horconvenient is suddent enough to excite at least a suspicion of its horconvenient is endean enough to excite at least a suspicion of its horconvenient is endean enough to excite at least a suspicion of its horconvenient is endean enough to excite at least a suspicion of its horconvenient is endean enough to excite at least a confidence of the
concentration gain that reas for the content to be decided in the content of the content

we often find so compactly and caustically presented

in a stump speech:

But these men (the short-boys), I reget to say it, were not the mily ones present at that I Syracose) Convention, who should not have been there. The Governor of the State-I aliade to it with sortow-the Governor of the State-I aliade to it with sortow-the Governor of the State of New-York was there. Perhaps he was there nearly to answe himself by making angar-holes with a time-but there he was. It was the first time that ever a Governor of the State of New-York was found in a Couvention, lobbying and hardning with its members, and I believe it will be the last. I have, indeed that it will be the last rase that Governor will be guilty of task or inspressions, and I do not think we could really find another who would emulate his example. Other State officers were there who would emulate his example. Other State officers were there who would emulate his example. Other State officers were there who would emulate his example. Other State officers were there who would emulate his example. Other state officers were there who would emulate his example. Other State officers were there who would emulate his example. Other State officers were there as the continue of all these applicances, Union and Harmony were, after all, defeated. It is a singular fact, but so its. The members of the tourendoon had the Governor or die State sanguage them on with the epole in front, and the blore-blogs of New York produce place up with bound-weep in the real and yet they failed enteriou; and yet, behold the results?

—Just one more extract from this clever speech. in a stump speech :

-Just one more extract from this clever speech. It is as candid as it is characteristic:

It is as candid as it is characteristic:

"We have got rid of the mischierous trainers, let us keep clear of them. It is time, they say, we are all on one platform, but when rid we got there? No longer ago than last winter, when last such resolutions as the platform embeddes were introduced into the Assembly, if a cholera patient or a band gremady had been placed in their modet, there could not have been a more effectual existering of these very men. The very speaker had to fly the house like a dog with a til action factories of which are the trained in the first hold green and the country of these very men. The very speaker had to fly the house like a dog with a til action factories is been a fixed on any last winter that one of their body potup and demonenced this very platform as embraced in the Proceediate I assigned, as demandes. These greationness, is it to be wondered as, constitering the forminable head they presented they, and the tayesing tail they present now, if you and I sad all of us refuse the last when the Marchael to a post too near the peak. The was modely house which had been talk in farsy, cryting car, show me the mean that bitched the word has to the past. When the bysicalists suppathing with him. Show me the mean that bitched fibe wordly hope they," was all the reply—Prevenity the connect the barre, a show held than appreciated. My friend, he

began, 'I am sorry.' 'I want mone of your sorrow, sir,' replied the the owner. If not want to know so bodly, I did, not what a going to do about it? 'Well,' add the injured individual, it I in more so not that woody house acuts! And, my friends, ever so next that wooly horse again. I have no faith in it. It

Ah! Prince John! You fellow of infinite jest! You ought to be saying as good things as these, and you would if you were only standing on your own platform as Dickinson is. But you don't begin to believe in the ereed adopted by your fellow-Softs in their Short-Boy Convention-believe in nothing but the axes they brought there to grind, and the now manifest impossibility of giving a satisfactory edge to them. "Where be your libes now! Your gambols! Your songs Your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar! Not one now to mock your own grinning " Ah ! John! John! Get off that rickety. rotten Hunker Platform, where everybody sees that you are not really standing but only seeming to stand, and give us one of your good old speeches with a snap to it, that said just what you meant when you really meant something beside ax-grinding! Give us at least a rehash of your letter to Vermont, announcing the dissolution of the Democratic party, or that to Boston. proclaiming resistance unto death to the Fugitive Slave Law! Give us some sort of taste of the clever Prince John of purer and better days!

THE COLORED NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the National Convention of Free People of Color, held at Rochester the 6th, 7th and 8th days of July last, have been published in pamphlet form, and invite renewed attention. Our correspondents who attended its sessions gave some sketches at the time, but subsequent information leads us to believe that they failed to assign its due prominence to the most encouraging aspect of this first assemblage in a representative national council of our fellow-citizens of African descent. What seemed to strike them most forcibly was the oratorical ability and skill in debate there exhibited. They represented, and concurrent testimony from various quarters corroborates, their statement, that this Convention, though a smaller body. demonstrated quite as much talent of this sort as an ordinary House of Representatives. This, however, is little more than we looked for. The fervid constitution of the African is adapted to cratory; his affectionate nature is developed beyond that of the white, and his capacity for expression-mere command of words -seems also in excess. It must be considered, moreover that this body undoubtedly included the very best specimens of the dark-hued citizens, while the House of Representatives-well, we are not prepared to say as much in its behalf. The rital question in regard to the Convention rela-

ted to its practical ability-to its power to detect the essential wants in the condition of the people whom it represented, and the courage, energy and perseverance it could bring into action for supplying them. That its members could talk well was of small consequence, if they could not concert wise plans, and combine heartily for their execution by sacrificing the pride of opinion and the desire for personal distinction and official prominence which might be expected to be active and exacting in a class which has such rare opportunities for indulging in those laxuries as the free negroes. If one will reflect how many escape-valves we whites have for gas, he will the better estimate the risk of explosion where the vents are so very few as those provided for the man of color. Think of our militia system, for example, and how disastrous it would prove, if all the conceit, and lust of command, that are blown off harmlessly through that channel, should be pent up to swell and fester until they found relief when men met to organize combinations for carrying on the serious business of life. Think what a glorious chance this Convention presented for men to show off their vanity, their love of power, their pig-headed obstinacy, who had seldom a chance before, and the merit of refraining will appear enormous. That the Convention should be able to suppress such manifestations of individuals, and arrive at harmonious conclusions upon points involving much sectional jealousy, is creditable proof of its genuine force, as well as of a kindliness of nature in which the black is unquestionably our superior. A guishable row, upon half a dozen occasions through

which this passed safely. If the Convention had done nothing more than to compel the respectful admiration of all who witnessed great good for its constituents. This much it assuredtheless we think it will be impossible for any one. however prejudiced, to peruse this pamphlet and not be softened by the melancholy earnestness with which the disadvantages weighing upon the free blacks are recognized, and impressed by the manly self-reliance in which they rally their own unassisted energies to surmount them. Nor, unless his opinion of the intellectual power of the negro is much above that in common vogue, will he fail to be surprised by the degree of ability manifested in several of the Reports of Committees, embodied in the proceedings.

The specific thing actually effected by the Convention is the appointment of a National Council of twenty members, two from each of the ten States represented, the members for New-York are Dr. J. McCune Smith of this City and Frederick Douglas of Rochester) to be increased hereafter by the election of additional members, in the proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population of each State, to be appointed by State Councils, which are themselves to be chosen by the vote of every colored inhabitant who shall pay ten cents as a poll tax.

The most prominent purpose and duty of the National Council is the establishment of an Industrial College for the education of colored youth in the mechanic arts. Its immediate charge is assigned to a Committee of Five, who are to constitute the Board of Trustees, There is also a Committee charged with the establishment of a Protective Union, with auxiliary branches. for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption; a Committee of Business Relations, which is to establish and maintain an office for the registry of colored mechanics, artisans and business men throughout the Union, of all persons willing to employ colored -Here is another good thing from Daniel, better than | men in business or to teach colored boys mechanical trades and farming, and of colored men and youth seeking employment or instruction; to report on any avennes of business which they may deem inviting to colored capital, skill or labor; and to receive for exhibition or sale products of the skill and labor of colored people: finally, a Committee on Publication. Each Committee is to have absolute control over its special department, and to fill vacancies, subject to the confirmation of the Council. In short, the object is the establishment of the appropriate executive departments of a general association of the freemen of color to develope their industrial power, and thus ameliorate their economic condition, as the necessary preliminary of their social elevation.

Poverty, ignorance and degradation," says Frederic Douglass, in an admirable letter to Mrs. Stowe, embodied in the proceedings, "constitute the social dis-"ease of the free colored people." While the whites are not unwilling to give their black fellow brothers in humanity some opportunities for general education. as in the Common Schools, and even for special education in the liberal professions, yet they have obstinatebarred the doors against education in the mechanic trades. On this point Douglass says: "Prejudice egainst the free colored people in the United States has shown itself nowhere so invincible as among mechanics. The farmer and the professional man cher-

ish no feeling so bitter as that cherished by these-The latter would starve us out of the country entirely. At this moment I can more easily get my son into a lawyer's office to study law, than I can into a blacksmith's shop to blow the bellows and to wield the sledge hammer. Denied the means of learning aseful trades, we are pressed into the narrowest limits to obtain a livelihood. In times past we have been the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for American society, and we once enjoyed a monopoly in menial employments, but this is so no longer-even these employments are rapidly passing out of our hands. The fact is (every day begins with the lesson and ends with the lesson) that colored men must learn trades-must find new employments, new modes of the pressing wants to which their condition is rapidly bringing them."

The same views are pressed in a report by Professor Reason, from the Committee on the Manual Labor good Schools, which is a very able and scholarlike production. The only fault we have to find with it is that it argues rather too much the intellectual, and too little the purely economical benefits of such an institution, a venial fault perhaps in a scholar like Mr. Reason. The wants of the blacks demand that it should be as much of a workshop as possible, and only so far an academy as comports with the main design.

The letter of Douglass to Mrs. Stowe, urging the importance of an industrial school, was written upon her request for his advice in regard to the best method in which she could permanently contribute to the improvement of the free blacks. It is understood that the money collected by her fn Europe had this destination, but this, of course, will go but a small way. Its establishment and its success depend upon the enterprise and good management of the blacks themselves. To us it seems of the first importance that it should be made a profita-Ue, and not an eleemosynary institution. In order that the greatest possible number of young men should be be taught to make shoes, cabinet-ware. &c., it is necessary that they should make enough of those articles to repay the expenses of their tuition, and afford a surplus to swe'l the means of giving similar tuition to their successors. It must be able to establish branches, and extend its operation. Moreover, the same unworthy prejudice which now excludes colored men from learning trades will, for a time, manifest itself in efforts to curtail the employment of those who shall acquire them and to limit the sales of their products. For these reasons it will probably be, if not necessary, at all events expedient, that the graduates of the Industrial College should continue to work in combination after their course of instruction has ended. It is every way desirable, too, that the black man should cease to be a seller of immediate personal services, and become the seller of national products. The first are always tinged with sable, and are depressed in the market by a prejudice which cannot fasten upon a pair of boots, simply because there need be nothing to indicate the color of their maker. These will sell just as well even in New-Orleans, provided there is no obnoxious label on the box in which they are packed, as if they came

from Lynn. To manage industrial operations so as most effectual. ly to avoid the disadvantages which affect men of color. without reference to the economical advantage, common to them with the whites, it is requisite they should be done in a way involving the use of considerable capital. It is plainly better that the Industrial College should accumulate that capital than that separate agencies should be devised for the purpose. To our apprehension the problem is to put as many as possible, and in as short a time as possible, in a condition to earn something more than a subsistence. That once done they will provide for their own education and, in an increas-

ing degree for that of their children. After all this, it is superfluous for us to invoke the hearty sympathy of all toward the first combined effort of the free blacks to ameliorate their own condition by becoming in a higher degree than before productive citi-They are among us and will stay-count that settled. Let him that is determined to hate them do so, but he must either hate and pay, or may enjoy the luxury of hating without pay, according to their poverty

TRUE AND FALSE BENEVOLENCE.

TO THE WEALTHY AND CHARITABLE: Dear friends! help all who want help, when you will; but forget not, I pray you. those who struggle to help themselves, especially is down in health. Here assistance is rarely given; although here it is most descrived, and therefore most appreciated We see frequently things of this kind. I ha person ready to give at any time a few hundred dollars for finishing a cornice on some public building, to refuse to lend a dress-maker, with a constitution broken down by plying her needle, something toward purchasing a sewing machine.
What a heart and feelings he here could have relieved? what a heart and testings he here could have relieved? I know teachers in this City who spend all their enraings to support their infirm parents, whose healths are broken down, nerves prestrated, and feelings depressed, and who have no means of recruiting themselves; and I have know a gentlemen refuse to knd them something to extend their business that the latest themselves.

have no means of recruiting themselves; and I have known gentlemen refuse to lead them something to extend their business, that they might live easier, who give whole fortunes to build public buildings. And I know talented, gifted persons in this City, capable of carrying out great improvements, of importance to every one, in branches of science and literature, and in a broken down state of health, and in trouble which was eating at their heart strings, to be refused the assistance requisite to establish their health, by gentlemen who often lay their hundreds upon a plate to go to an extreme end of Asia. These things are hard, but they are true.

Your donations to buildings are often of importance. A large library is a fine thing. Those who are at leisare, light hearted and well can step into them, and gain thence something to enrich the mind and refresh the imagination. But who that build these would give ten dollars to enliven a heart or to administer to the mind of those who write the books with which they are filled! How mack will any mack, do gen think, who builds these in our City, give or lead to a stricken one, however talented, who meekly applies to them for assistance! How wolf public buildings, are they not! and are able to build them. But build all the big buildings you choose; do all you can for "little "niggers in Africa;" do all you can for them—it is a no-ble object; but do not, in your way, stumble over the weary, the ad and depressed, with bliceding hearts in reach of your daily walk; or perchance at your own fireside. Ten to one but you have such a case, if you have a teacher of your daily walk; or perchance at your own fireside. Ten to one but you have such a case, if you have a teacher

Ten to one but you have such a case, if you have a teacher in your own house.

Oh, relieve the sensitive, depressed mind, wherever you find it! Oh, these before you play at random on such heart strings! Let nothing stand between them and your sympathies, between your sympathies and a high toned, elevated and refined mind, depressed and stricken down. These timidy ask, and your cold, evasive answer chills them to the heart's core. They right the sting of poverty—the wretchedness of dependence. Your beggar at the deer, with comparative nonchalance, calls out. Got any vittles!" and these alone are thought of to assist. How strange! Where do you think your kindness will be most appreciated and where most deeply felt!

And look around you; see how many young men and women you may see struggling up the rough pathway of life in business—how many of them could you make perfectly happy by a loan of a hundred dollars to further their business! Here assistance is descreed whoever gives it. Depend upon it. Worth is neglected—and suffers much. Now, my kind, wealthy, dear friends, will you not think of the bleeding hearts all around you, before you give a fortune to build a big house! The frail, sensitive, high-minded man or woman who asks you for assistance, seeds before asking for it, and to soothe a heart is the refinement and quintescence of your charity.

Ye How lands, ye Aspinwalls, ye Grinnells, ye Mintara, be seen the service of the second of the second

Ye Howlands, ye Aspinwalis, ye Grinnells, ye Minturns, ye Lenoxes, ye Coopers, ye Leupps, ye Dwights, ye Laws, when you give, won't you think of this class! They are all around you, suffering, timid, depressed, and sensitive, slow to ask, timidly receiving. I would I were the daughter, wife, or sister of one of you. I would make your money—your loose change, I mean—"fiy—to where it would soothe a lofty mind, trammeled down as with iron. I would soothe the care worn and weary in our midst, the stricken, the sensitive soul, wherever I could find it.

Fassix Haart.
Remarks.

Remarks.

There is some truth in the foregoing, but so overlaid and saturated with falsehood that the essay would do more harm than good without the corrections which we proceed to apply to it-as follows :

1. It is not true that the Poor generally seek gifts or loans of the Rich, and so feel aggrieved by their denial. There are poor creatures who would like to ride up the Hill of Difficulty behind somebody's saddle : but the great mass of moral, temperate, industrious poor men that we have known ask no odds of any man. They the falling of the staging in the Park, last evening

want work and fair pay for it: with these, they calcu- THE LATEST NEWS late on paddling their own boat. The class who butz about the Rich in quest of favors of some kind are no fair sample of the Poor, though they dishonor their own class and fill the heads of weak rich men with erreneous notions, often causing them to assume a repulsive, haughty aspect toward those who are as indepen-

dent as they are. 2. It would not be true charity in the Rich to lend or give to all who ask of them. The better half of the Poor do not ask; and of those who do ask threefourths would only be injured by compliance. Dr. Franklin left a handsome legacy to be lent out in small sums to poor young men in Boston; his wishes were obeyed; but many of the borrowers never paid, and it usefulness to society-or that they must decay under is a question to this day whether more have been benefitted or damaged by his well-meant charity. A man must first learn how to use money before he is entitled to borrow it, and before it will be likely to do him any

> 3. He who gives money freely to erect or adorn publie edifices does not throw it away. Poor men earn and receive it for their labor as artisans, and it does them more good when obtained in that way than if it had been given or loaned to them.

> 4. It is not true that those habitually liberal toward public objects are niggardly in private. True, they do not give to all who ask of them-no one does or can-but they give quite as freely as others do. That their alms are secret is no proof that they are non-

> 5. There are large masses, especially in great cities, who truly need charity. Of these are invalids, cripples, widows with young children, orphaus, &c., &c. Half of these may be undeserving or indolent; still they must not be left to starvation or driven into vice. But in nothing are care, thought, investigation more essential than in alms-giving. There is no charity in supporting in idleness those who must work for a living. There is no charity in lending money to one who lacks the capacity or business tact requisite to making a good use of it. Help those who need help; help them to bread and shelter to-night if they need it, but to work and a home to-me rrow. Remember that to find a needy, capable person a chance to fairly earn a dollar is far better than to give him one.

We believe this rule will hold generally good. Those who have given most in open-handed charity have least faith in that same as a means of permanent good. [Ed.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

As the Lecture Season is now at hand, the following list of the Post-Office Addresses of the most popular Lecturers of the last and preceding seasons will be con-

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Concord, Mass. Rev. HENRY GLES, Bangor, Maine. EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, BOSTON, Mass. OLIVER WENDELL HOLNES, BOSTON, Mass Rev. THOMAS STARR KING, Hoston, Mass PARK BENJAMIN, New-York City. Rev. EDWIN H. CHAPIN, New-York City. GEORGE W. CURTIN, New-York City. T. F. MEAGHER, New-York City. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y. John G. Sake, (Poet.) Burlington, Vt. WM. H. C. Hosmen, (Poet.) Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y. Rev. WM W. PATTON, Hartford, Conn.

Of the above. Messrs. Emersop, Giles, Whipple, and Benjamin may be regarded as Lecturers proper-that is, they are understood to devote much of their time, from summer to summer, to the careful preparation of Lectures for the succeeding winter season. this class will be increased, and we believe a few more persons of competent ability, ripe culture and effective elocution would do well to qualify themselves for this field of intellectual effort. There are few others more honorable or more useful, and not many wherein the requisite capacity would be more fairly rewarded. The advantageous contrast in which deliberate and thorough preparation must place them with men hurried from the exacting duties of a lawyer's, clergyman's or editor's vocation to the lecture-desk, need hardly be insisted on.

Many who were formerly acceptable Lecturers did not appear as such last year-probably finding the demands upon them in other fields of labor fully equal to their capacity for intellectual exertion. Among these are Rev. Messrs. Tyng, Bethune and Bellows of our City, Prof. O. M. Mitchell, Mr. Geo. Bancroft, Mr. Choate, &c., &c. We believe the venerable Prof. Silliman is to be included in this class. So Rev. T. Starr King, we are informed, will either decline entirely or restrict within narrow limits his Lecturing for the coming winter; and such may be the case with others whose names appear in the above list.

We have not felt justified in including in that list themes-as Surgeon E. K. KANE (now absent,) on the Artic Regions; and a number who have lectured acceptably on Physiology. Chemistry, &c., &c. Yet we trust the lectures of the future are to assume a more practical cast than many of those hitherto given: not that every lecture is to be of the useful-knowledge order, but that some lectures in each course will be We trust such speakers as Professor J. J. Mapes on Agriculture, E. L. YOUMANS (Saratoga Springs) on Applied Chemistry, and others of the same general drift, will become every year more sought and appreciated. And we renew our urgent request that LUCY STONE (West Brookfield, Mass.) ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, (South Butler, N. Y.) or some other of the exemplary and capable advecates of Woman's Rights and exposers of her immeasurable Legal Wrongs, be heard once during the winter before each Lyceum. If the friends of Free Discussion will but insist on this in each locality, it may easily be secured.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The charge for admission to the Crystal Palace is hence forth reduced to twenty-five cents as fellows:

 For associations or companies of Working Men. applying in considerable numbers for admission together; 2. For all persons arriving by Excursion Trains arranged expressly for visiting the Fair: and

For all persons, without exception, on each Saturday. To others than those included above, the charge will be fifty cents each admission as heretofore, and there will be

-These reductions, we trust, will be heartily greeted by the public. Why should we not see a gathering of Fifty Thousand in the Palace on Saturday afternoon and evening TEMPERANCE NOMINATION - Delegates (when or how

elected we do not know) representing the Temperance men of the several Senate Districts composing this city, met last evening and those representing the VIIth, Xth, XIIIth and XVIIth Wards, nominated Sasyonn L. Macomann, late Assembly man from the Xth Ward, for Senator. No nomination was made for either of the remaining Districts.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION-At Cleveland, Oct. 3th ad 6th - Delegates to this Convention may obtain at Buffalo for \$4, tickets that will secure them a passage by Rail read to Cleveland and back again, under proper safeguards against imposition. So writes us. Chas. P. Wood of Au

Whig Nominations Albany Co.-2. J. W. Cheseneo, of Knox, for Assembly.

We understand that owing to the unforeseen absence of the Hon, John P. Hale at the trial of the "Jerry rescuers," at Canandaigua, the meeting of the Independent Democ eracy will be postponed until some evening next week, to be hereafter approunced.

County Agricultural Pair will be on Thursday and Friday, instead of Wednesday and Thursday, as announ yesterday's Trebune.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 26, 1818. The Cabinet was engaged during its entire session to day on Secretary Marcy's Pronunciamento to the Austrian Government relative to the Koszta affair. The document on this subject will not be made public for some days yet.

on this subject will not be made public for some days yet.

The President is the only dignitary here who is not excited about New York political affairs. He appears cannot self-possessed, but, will soon act energetically in relation thereto. "Hard" heads will be decapitated if they appears the policy of the Administration. It is not improve ble that, officially, Collector Bronson and U.S. Anorass O'Conor will suffer decapitation for the course which they have professed to take, but they will die gracefully be placing their resignations in Mr. Guthrie's hands, who is expected on here in a day or two.

The Union publishes the letters of Bronson and O'Cone. and accompanies them with searching comments. in effect, that they accepted office knowing that the policy of the Administration would be to endeavor to unite the party; and intimates that their acceptance was held and if they did not intend to support this policy. The cult to posrable.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SURVEY

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SURVEY.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 26, 1832.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentlement attached to Governor Stevens's Surveying Expedition:

"Foar Urion, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1832.

"We have had, the greater part of the way, three seemal lines of survey: first, the main party, under commander of Governor Stevens in person, passing in the immediate vicinity of the southern bend of Red River of the North crossing the Chevenne twice, and being only from filteen to twenty miles south of the Mene wake Lake, and these to Fort Union: second, an offshoot from this, leaving the main party at Pike Lake, keeping south of the line already described, and joining the main party at Fort Union; a third reconnoisance has been made by Licentenants Decision and Mullen, of the Miscouri River from St. Louis this place. Licuts. Donelson and Mullen arrived here as the 3d of July. Licut. Grover on the 18th, and our ora party, 1st Angust. With a single exception, no autoward accident has befallen either party. Artificer White, and Engineer soldier of Licut. Donelson's command, accidentailly shot himself a few days before our arrival, meeting Engineer soldier of Lieut. Donelson's command, acciden-ally shot himself a few days before our arrival, meeting with instant death. We have had delightful weather and an agreeable time, good grass, and water throughout, and have encountered no serious obstacles to rairead constru-tion. We shall move again on the 8th, and will proceed in two parties to Fort Benton, whence we make our attack on the Mountains.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

NEW OBLEASS, Monday, Sept. 26, 1883,
The steamship Texas arrived here last night with dates
from Vera Cruz to the 22d and City of Mexico 18th inst.
Gen. Tornell, the Minister of War, died at Tacubaya of
apoplexy on the 15th. No successor had been appointed.
General Manuel Michael Torena died at Mexico on the

7th inst.

The Indians were still ravaging Durango and Chihuahua U. S. STEAMER FULTON-MILITARY VISITS.

U. S. STEAMER FULTON—MILITARY VISITS.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 26, 1851.

The U. S. Steamer Fulton, from Fortsmouth, N. H., passed the Breakwater this morning, bound for this city.

The Putnam Horse Guards of Newark, the Taylor Light Dragoons and German Rifle Company of Ballimore, arrived here this afternoon, and were received by the Philadelphia Cavalry, with a full mounted band, as an except.

CISCINSATI, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1833,
John S. Dye was arrested this morning, charged with
keeping an office for redeeming fraudulent bank notes, being similar to the charge against Wm. McCammon.
The cases of both parties came up before the Police
Court this afterneon, when McCammon was fixed \$500 and
costs, which he paid, and Dye's case was postponed til
next Tuesday, he being held in the sum of \$1,000 ball.
Dye keeps an exchange office, and is proprietor of "Dye's
"Bank Mirror."

DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION.

GREAT GATHERING IN THE PARK.

RATIFICATION OF THE "HARD" TICKET. There was a great meeting of the Democracy of the

Dickinson. Bronson and anti-Van Buren school, in the Park last night, to ratify the State ticket put in nomination at Syracuse by that faction of the dominant party. In point of numbers it exceeded the Tammany Hall demonstration on Friday evening last, more than two to one. The firing of cannon, discharge of rockets, &c., kept up the excitement throughout the meeting. There were not far from four thousand persons assembled-occupying the steps in front of the City Hall, and the space between them and the stand.

The meeting was organised by the appointment of Acc-USTUS SCHELL as Chairman, assisted by five Vice-Presidents from each Ward. Two Secretaries from each Ward were

Mr. Schell said—Fellow Democrats, the coalition is suded. The work of harmonizing parties with antagonistic
principles is over. The cry of union and harmony, which
has been used to injure leading national Democrats, to perseents officers, to introduce new elements of power in our
political organization, and to abolitionize the Domocratic
party of the State, has lost its influence. I congratulate
you that we now meet as Democrats, to respond to the
nomination made by a Democratic State Convention—as
Convention from which has not only been reiterated the
principles of the Baltimore Convention and those promalgated by our distinguished President in his inaugural address, but which has nominated for the State offices men
whose lives have been identified with the success of those
principles. I thank you for the honor of presiding over your
deliberations, and feel confident that the voice which
goes forth from this meeting will ensure the triumphant
clection of the State Ticket, headed by Geo. W. Cluton.
Mr. John B. Haskin then read a series of resolutions Mr. Schell said-Fellow Democrats, the coalition is and

clection of the State Ticket, headed by Geo. W. Cluston.
Mr. John B. Haskin then read a series of resolutions
which were unanimously adopted.
The Preamble avers that they are converts to no new
dectrines, but stendically support the established principles
of the Democratic party. The first resolution approves of
the Baltimore Platform of 1852; the second concurs in the
dectrines of President Pierce's inaugural; the third or
incides with the opinion of the President that "the acquisitions of certain possessions" is essential to the safety of this
nation; the fourth endorses the Fugitive Slave Law; the
fifth asserts that while they have not been able, in all cases,
to approve of the manner in which the President has carried
out his principles in making appointments to office, they have
confidence in his attachment to those principles; the sixth
asserts that a union of the party is desirable, yet no union
can be successful or tolerable where conflicting sentiment
exist. The seventh read as follows:

"—That admitting that the rote of the Free Soil party in 1844.

can be successful or tolerable where conflicting sentiments can be successful or tolerable where conflicting sentiments exist. The seventh reads as follows:

"—That, admitting that the vote of the Free Soil purty in 1848, aided 17 Neward Whigs and Abolitionist, was respectable in analysis, aided 17 Neward Whigs and Abolitionist, was respectable in analysis, with the well known that every succeeding day which developed the ins mignified adherents the learn'd consequences of its permission decirines witnessed the daily withdrawal of their rank and file from their treason and their party, so their in 1850 few romained to applied their flag save the boild bed men who had raised the standard of revelut at Buildio. Unfortunately for the came of good principles and the bonor of the Democratic party, vielding to the infinence of happened their sundances of the sense of the came of good principles and the bonor of the Democratic party, vielding to the infinence of happened of union and harmony, to form a collition with these men. The property of the came of the first happened their purpose by drate force. An aliance was then formed between the literance of the Free Soil party, which was inforced and the remnant of the Free Soil party, which was inforced and the remnant of the Free Soil party, which was inforced and the remnant of the Free Soil party, which was inforced and the remnant of the Free Soil party, which was inforced and the remnant of the Free Soil party, which was inforced and the remnant of the Free Soil party, which was then bringing the Cinic by a breast in the substitution of the property of the same free soil party, which was the natural party of the respect of the same of the same party of the same free soil party, which was then bringing the Cinic by the public course and their purpose by an analysis of the anti-information of the party of their respected Cheleran

a failure and a degrace.

The eighth resolution says that the late Balimore Platform is not to be regarded as an amnesty of factions unless unpallifiedly adhered to by both factions of the party; the minth, tenth and eleventh we give complete. That we congrate late our fellow-Democrate throughout its faction of the party; the minth, tenth and eleventh we give complete. That we congrate late our fellow-Democrate throughout its facts upon the adoption, by the present Lecisiations of the smeathment of the Canadian in accordance with the pickage given in decision of the Canadian in accordance with the pickage given by the sweleting effects of the Democratic Senators, forement and whem was the Hon. James E. Cooley, our candidate far Controller syron whose course the people will estupped the spready works of which gives hope of the spready completion of that system of pulse works of which our Shate has just cause to be proud; and we study sometic to preserve in the good work until it shall be placed by the create construction of the several works therein provided for.

That we can neither approve the acts not return the course of the present Administration of the Several works therein provided for, respectively and the study of the State; that ye resent Administration of the Several works therein provided for suppressent Administration of the Several works therein provided for the species of the Legisland to most the public the state of the Several works there in the public the state of the Several works the several works there is no provided for the species of the Legislander, and the treating of the Several works there is the species of the Legislander, and in attempted controllers of the several works there are no public than on a provider of the several works there are not because of the Legislander, and in attempted controllers of the Several works there are not be public than on a several works there are not because of the Legislander, and in a time place is and perturbed of sentances of the Legislander, and in

CORRECTION .- The Public Exercises of the Westchester

Mike Walsh was severely, if not dangerously injured, by